

FRICTION IN KIMBERLEY.

CECIL RHODES AND COL. KIRKMAN AT ODDS DURING THE SIEGE.

Robert Declined to Intervene, but Kitchener Advised that Rhodes Be Put in Irons "If Necessary." A Stormy Interview After Gen. French Relieved the Town.

LONDON, March 30.—A comprehensive account of the siege of Kimberley, of the hostilities outside of the town, and of the surprising inside has already been given, but the story cannot be called complete without some reference to the hostilities inside the town. Kimberley during the siege was by no means a united household, though fortunately it did not fall. Cecil Rhodes was evidently a factor in the dash of the military authorities. He could brook no man as his master, and the result was unending friction.

After Roberts and Kitchener had arrived, and when Col. Kekewich, the commander in Kimberley, was in communication with Methuen, he sent to the latter a long message for transmission to the Commander-in-Chief. In it he asked for instructions on various points, and made a complaint of the trouble Cecil Rhodes was giving him, at the same time asking that he be put in irons. Rhodes replied to the various points of the message, with the exception of the part concerning Rhodes. That he passed over in diplomatic silence. Kekewich in despair applied to Kitchener. "I must be told," he said, "a terse, to the point, and to the point, reply. If necessary put him in irons." It is needless to add that when Kimberley was relieved Rhodes was fetteredless. That Kitchener had been in the place of Kekewich, and Rhodes been equally troublesome, is a possibility that is not to be overlooked. It would really have been put under restraint.

Offense was taken in England at Rhodes's intemperate criticism of Kekewich, Methuen and Buller when he reached Cape Town. He answered at his own instance, and he was evidently not concentrated from the outset upon the relief of himself and his valuable property. Buller's original plan was for Methuen to take the town and then fall back with the inhabitants upon a single ridge. With the force originally at his disposal, this is generally conceded in military circles, would have been a correct procedure. Rhodes was horrified, and called it monstrous for "English Generals to plan retreat." It has been pointed out that Mr. Rhodes only appeared as a military adviser, and did not act for such a post. The first was the Jameson raid, and the second, before the present war, when he declared that the Boers could at most put 30,000 men in the field, and that their reduction would be a trifling affair.

With regard to the Rhodes-Kekewich civil war during the siege of the Diamond Fields, Rhodes, who alone handled the matter with any degree of freedom, says: "It is now known that at one time there was very considerable doubt whether the direct relief of Kimberley should be attempted at all. Nothing exasperated Mr. Rhodes so much in the course of the long siege as the reports which reached him in some mysterious fashion of the existence of a very strong feeling in military and political circles at home in favor of relieving Kimberley. He was, however, in a position to counteract the western portion of the British forces upon the invasion of the Free State from the Orange River. Mr. Rhodes did not believe that the invasion of the Free State from such a distant point would draw off the Boers from here."

When Lord Roberts arrived in South Africa the fate of Kimberley still hung in the balance. The veteran Field-Marshal delayed his decision for a time until he could see what results would come to Cecil Rhodes's stubborn efforts to effect a junction with the forces of Sir George White in Ladysmith, and his first message to Mr. Rhodes, "Hope I shall not be compelled to leave you in the lurch," certainly did not seem particularly encouraging. Buller's retreat from Spion Kop, however, decided matters. We now know that the relief of Kimberley was imperative, and resolved upon the great plan of campaign which brought this project to a successful termination. Mr. Rhodes, who throughout the siege was kept very much in the dark by the local military authorities, was not made aware of the change which had taken place in the plans of the military hierarchy. Then came the great bombardment by the 100-pound gun.

When Mr. Rhodes saw the danger to which the town and its inhabitants were exposed, he came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for the execution of the case to be placed on record. He accordingly called the Mayor and a few leading citizens together, and in consultation with them drew up the following representation, which was sent to the military authorities. Cecil Rhodes, accompanied by the request that he would transmit it by telegraph, to the higher military authorities. This document, owing to the censorship and other reasons, has not hitherto been published in the Cape Colony. "Kimberley," he wrote, "is a town of 20,000 inhabitants of this town we respectfully desire to be informed whether there is an intention on your part to make an immediate effort for our relief. Your troops have been for more than two months within a distance of little over twenty miles from Kimberley, and if the Boers are to be driven from the town, there is an easy approach over a level flat. This town, with a population of over 45,000 people, has been besieged for 120 days, and a large portion of the inhabitants has been enduring great hardships. Scarcely a ration of food has been received; children, owing to lack of proper food, are dying in great numbers, and dysentery and typhoid are very prevalent. The chief food of the whites have been bread and horseflesh for a long time past, and of the blacks meal and meat only. These hardships, we feel sure, will have been borne patiently and with-out complaint by the people. During the last few days the enemy have brought into action from a position within three miles of us a 4-inch gun, throwing a 100-pound shell, which is setting the houses on fire, and is daily causing death among the population. As you are aware, the military guns here are totally inadequate to cope with this new gun. The only weapon which gives any help is one of local manufacture. Under these circumstances, we are justified in asking whether you have any immediate intention of instructing your troops to advance to our relief. We understand large reinforcements have recently arrived in Cape Town, and we feel sure that your aid at Modder River has not been less than 10,000 Boers opposed to them. You must be able to judge as to what number of British troops would be required to deal with this body of men, but it is absolutely necessary that relief should be afforded to this place."

"After taking this into consideration," he writes, "the officer commanding sent Mr. Rhodes a letter, informing him that the substance of his communication had been forwarded to Lord Roberts per telegraph to Enslin. Lord Roberts's reply, which was communicated to the Boers, was that the Boers would be relieved as soon as possible. This was a most satisfactory result, and it was a relief to the Boers that the thought of surrender had been over-ruled either to himself or to those associated with him in the representation which had been made, and I have reason to believe that when Lord Roberts and Kitchener arrived in Kimberley he took an early opportunity of disabusing their minds of any mischievous impression."

"On the day before the message from Mr. Rhodes and the Mayor was sent to Lord Roberts the local newspaper, the Diamond Fields Advertiser, published a long article in which Mr. Rhodes was strongly as you possibly can the disastrous and humiliating effect of surrender after so prolonged and glorious a defense. Many days cannot possibly pass before Kimberley will be relieved, as we commence active operations to-morrow. Future military operations depend in a large measure on your maintaining your position a very short time longer."

"Mr. Rhodes was most anxious that the suggestion that the thought of surrender had been over-ruled either to himself or to those associated with him in the representation which had been made, and I have reason to believe that when Lord Roberts and Kitchener arrived in Kimberley he took an early opportunity of disabusing their minds of any mischievous impression."

RUSH WORK AT PARIS FAIR.

OFFICIALS SAY IT WILL BE READY FOR THE OPENING ON APRIL 11.

Much remains to be done—Perfect Order—Hardly Possible Before the End of May—American Exhibits Will Be in Place—Paris, March 30.—Only a fortnight intervenes before the opening of the Paris Exhibition, so that a fair estimate may now be made as to the appearance it will present on the opening day. The official ceremony, it has been authoritatively stated, will be held on April 14, when the exhibition will be opened to the public. The general public, however, will celebrate the opening on the following day—Sunday being, according to French tradition, the day for all great public displays. All the leading officials continue to be sanguine as to the completion of the work, and take a very favorable view of the situation. Official blindness is proverbial, and it was probably never more perfectly exemplified than in the present case. A careful survey of the state of the work leads to the unofficial mind to the opposite conclusion and to wonder that the two views are referred to you have committed the most serious errors dealt with by the Army act, under which act you are liable to be tried. You faithfully.

"W. A. O'Meara, Mayor, Military Governor," "I understand that the editor replied very briefly, acknowledging the receipt of the letter, and adding: 'I have proof of what I say. I propose to issue to-morrow.' The letter contained the following notice: 'We beg to inform our readers that, for reasons which we shall explain fully at some future time, it has been decided to suspend publication of the Diamond Fields Advertiser until further notice.'"

"The journal duly made its reappearance in time to welcome Gen. French, and the editor was not arrested. "It is to be regretted that the relations between Mr. Rhodes and Col. Kekewich should have been almost from the beginning of the siege, for reasons which it is impossible to discuss, almost uniformly unsatisfactory. Col. Kekewich treated Mr. Rhodes as a simple exhibitor. On his part Mr. Rhodes was intolerant of the suggestion that he should be put in irons. He expressed his opinions bluntly and brusquely; still the fact remains that harmonious relations with the head of the De Beers Company were absolutely essential to the smooth cooperation of the military staff with the civil population. The war having been declared, the siege was raised, and their accidental meeting shortly after French's arrival gave rise to a most stormy scene. Col. Kekewich, it appears, told Mr. Rhodes that he had come to see the General about arresting the editor of the Diamond Fields Advertiser. Mr. Rhodes replied warmly: 'Then you had better arrest me, for I agree with every word that he has written, and we ought to go to prison together.' This led to a lively passage-at-arms, which ended with Mr. Rhodes ordering Col. Kekewich to leave the town. Mr. Rhodes explained the reason of the article to Gen. French, who was quite satisfied, and declined point blank to act upon Col. Kekewich's suggestion. Mr. Rhodes, however, took over the post of Administrator, while Col. Kekewich now commands the local troops."

OUR MONEY CIRCULATION.

\$2,021,274,506 on April 1 and the Per Capita Showing Is \$26.12.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—More money per capita, more gold, more silver, and a larger amount in circulation than ever before is the summary of the "Circulation Statement" issued by the Treasury Department for April 1, 1900. For the first time in the history of the country the per capita circulation has crossed the \$25 mark. The total circulation on April 1, 1900, was \$2,021,274,506, and on April 1, 1899, it was \$1,927,849,042. On the corresponding date in 1898 it was \$1,736,080,945, and on April 1, 1897, it was \$1,593,000,034, and on April 1, 1896, it was \$1,458,000,000. The increase in circulation in four years of \$562,474,466, or 38.2 per cent.

The per capita money in circulation on this date is \$26.12, or 12 cents more than on the corresponding date in 1899, and 24 cents more than on the corresponding date in 1898. The increase in circulation in four years of \$562,474,466, or 38.2 per cent. The per capita money in circulation on this date is \$26.12, or 12 cents more than on the corresponding date in 1899, and 24 cents more than on the corresponding date in 1898. The increase in circulation in four years of \$562,474,466, or 38.2 per cent.

The amount of gold in circulation is also greater than at the corresponding date in any preceding year. The total gold and silver certificates in circulation on April 1, 1900, being \$841,274,506, and on April 1, 1899, \$784,127,450, and on April 1, 1898, \$727,000,000, and on April 1, 1897, \$670,000,000, and on April 1, 1896, \$613,000,000.

TEACHING CURRICULUM.

Miss Laura D. Gill Speaks of the Kindergarten and Industrial Work.

ROXBURY, Mass., April 8.—Miss Laura D. Gill of Northampton, who went to Cuba a year ago as the first of the Cuban orphan school, New York, arrived home yesterday afternoon. Miss Gill is enthusiastic over her work, the fruits of which she says are already apparent. The society goes into the large asylums and establishes a system of kindergarten and industrial work. Instructors have been placed in these asylums, and regular courses of study are being given.

"The American people have no idea of the vast field open to educational work," she said. "At the present time, in the Cuban orphan school, there remain more than 225,000 children who must be provided for. No school buildings exist, and the children are living in the open air. The building in Cuba is great, and the money appropriated would not be of much use. The set along the best way with the buildings, based on our disposal. "The teachers have not been wholly satisfactory, yet it has been all that could be expected under the circumstances. In preference to Americans. In Puerto Rico they are not many American teachers, and I understand that the French is the best satisfied."

Miss Gill says that next year it is proposed to organize a number of teachers' institutes. Nothing more will be done this year toward the school, as the school is now in the hands of the Cuban people. The \$3,000,000 appropriated has been used, and there will be no more money available for the school.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
150 Broadway, New York City

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LIVE ZEPHUS ABOUT TOWN.

THE ACTORS DRIVEN AWAY FROM THEIR CUSTOMARY STAND ON FOURTEENTH STREET THE OTHER DAY ARE NOT OF THE CLASS OF GIANTS OF THE PROFESSION WHO GATHERED THERE FIFTEEN YEARS AGO AND MADE THE PLACE THE FIRST HALL OF THE THEATRE.

At that time many of the dramatic exchanges were situated in Union Square, and the sides of the theatre were the front of the old Union Square Theatre, as well as on the opposite side of the street near the Steiner Building. The great men of the profession used to congregate. It became known as the Bialto and was the first to have that name. A few years afterward, following this course of the theatres up town, the gathering place of the actors in their periods of idleness was near Twenty-third street; it continued northward and the nearest approach to a Bialto that New York possesses today is to be found near the corner of Broadway and the East side of Broadway, from Thirty-sixth street to Forty-first. Actors are less in the habit of spending their vacations in New York than they were formerly. Most of them find employment in the theatre companies during the summer season, or, as the class has become more professional, go to some of the summer resorts. The actors who have recently interfered with traffic on Forty-third street in their daily life of the profession, which appears only in the variety theatre. The headquarters of the actors in this line of the business are still on Forty-third street near Fourth avenue. It is while waiting a car for their services that they add up their accounts, among some other less agreeable elements, to the street.

Passengers by one of the popular steamship companies will be compelled to forego the pleasure of music on shipboard for some time to come. One of the particular pleasures of travel on this line was the music furnished three times a day by the unambitious little orchestra composed of the waiters and other members of the crew who had some degree of musical talent. The cause for abolishing the music seems incredibly insufficient, but the explanation is given seriously. Two Englishmen, who are usually on board to board the passengers usually are, a small sum to the fund for the players. No contribution amounts as a rule to more than half a dollar. They are paid to the head office of the company that they had been compelled to pay for the music. The headquarters of the actors in this line of the business are still on Forty-third street near Fourth avenue. It is while waiting a car for their services that they add up their accounts, among some other less agreeable elements, to the street.

A man who called on President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway at his home one evening some months ago witnessed a curious scene. He was called to the telephone by a man who was seated at his desk with a telephone before him. He was talking about the annual earnings of the road, apparently was somewhat annoyed by the question. Mr. Vreeland's methods. When the caller in his name he was told to step into the office. Mr. Vreeland was seated at his desk with a telephone before him. He was talking about the annual earnings of the road, apparently was somewhat annoyed by the question. Mr. Vreeland's methods. When the caller in his name he was told to step into the office. Mr. Vreeland was seated at his desk with a telephone before him. He was talking about the annual earnings of the road, apparently was somewhat annoyed by the question. Mr. Vreeland's methods. When the caller in his name he was told to step into the office.

GERMAN'S NOTE TO CHINA.

HERIN NOT AWARE THAT OTHER POWERS HAVE JOINED IN THE WARNING.

LONDON, April 9.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says that the German Ambassador at Peking has sent a warning note to the Chinese Government. The note demands the suppression of the Boxers. The note says that if this anti-foreign society is not suppressed a naval demonstration will be made by German ships. The Berlin authorities are not yet aware whether similar action has been taken by France, England and the United States.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ESCAPE.

Thanksgiving Service Held in the Royal Chapel at Windsor.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. COENRAGERS, April 8.—The Prince of Wales, who is visiting his father-in-law, King Christian, is still delayed by telegrams congratulating him on his escape from the would-be assassin's bullet. The King of Denmark, who is visiting his father-in-law, King Christian, is still delayed by telegrams congratulating him on his escape from the would-be assassin's bullet. The King of Denmark, who is visiting his father-in-law, King Christian, is still delayed by telegrams congratulating him on his escape from the would-be assassin's bullet.

QUEEN VISITS THREE VILLAGES.

RECEIVES A HEARTY WELCOME ON HER SUNDAY DRIVE.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. DUBLIN, April 8.—The Queen attended service in the morning in the Royal chapel. In the afternoon she drove by way of Blessborough Gate through the villages of Engleas, Killashee and Coppagh and the inhabitants gave her a hearty welcome. The Queen attended service in the morning in the Royal chapel. In the afternoon she drove by way of Blessborough Gate through the villages of Engleas, Killashee and Coppagh and the inhabitants gave her a hearty welcome.

BOASTS OF HIS POLICE "PULL."

LABOR UNION DELEGATE PROMISES TO HAVE THE POLICE CALLED ON.

JOHN J. FALLS, a labor union delegate and member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, who was yesterday appointed by the Police Commissioners to have the Police Commissioners stop the police from interfering with strike pickets, reported yesterday. Last Sunday, when he was at the committee meeting, he was told that the trouble would be stopped. I saw a certain person who had control, he reported yesterday. He was told that the trouble would be stopped. I saw a certain person who had control, he reported yesterday. He was told that the trouble would be stopped. I saw a certain person who had control, he reported yesterday.

C. F. T. TO LOOK INTO A LAND SCHEME.

THOMAS HARRIS, IND. APRIL 8.—THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE FORDIST TRUST HAS OBTAINED THE PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF THE CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION AND HE PROCEEDED TO UNFOLD A LAND SCHEME IN WHICH HE WANTED THE UNION TO AID HIM. PETER SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN TOLD THAT THE TRUST HAD OBTAINED THE PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF THE CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION AND HE PROCEEDED TO UNFOLD A LAND SCHEME IN WHICH HE WANTED THE UNION TO AID HIM.

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T. M. STEWART.

MEAT FAMINE IN MANILA.

NOW GOES \$1.40 A POUND—HIGHER THAN DURING THE BLOCKADE.

Shortage in Supply Caused by Disease Among the Cattle—Small Detachments of Troops Chasing Rebels in Various Parts of the Islands—The Plague Report. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. MANILA, April 8.—Gen. Smith, who is now in Manila, says that good conditions prevail in the island of Negros. The civil governments have been established there are showing much improvement in their administration of affairs. Gen. Smith adds that it is probable that there will not be much organized fighting during the rainy season. The prices of food in Manila have reached the highest point known since the American occupation. In fact, they are now above those ruling during the blockade of the port by Admiral Dewey. Meat is selling for \$1.40 a pound, while chickens bring \$1. Rinderpest and glanders are working havoc among the local cattle. Foreign beef is unobtainable. There is much suffering among the poorer classes.

GOSPEL OF THE RUNNERS.

Closing Week at Henning's—Bright Outlook for Aqueduct.

The opening of the Eastern racing season at Washington last week shows an increase of popularity in the sport among thoroughbred, and there is little doubt that the succeeding week will be a most successful one. The Henning's race track will be run up for the metropolitan series, and owners and trainers are ready for a shy at the early plums. The local circuit opens at Aqueduct under the auspices of the Queens County Jockey Club and an attractive book has been issued for a meeting of seventeen days. The Carter Handicap, which is the star feature of the opening day, promises to be an unusually interesting event. Declarations are due to-morrow, and when the week-end process is through it is predicted that there will be a comparatively small but highly selected field.

GON. GOMEZ WONT LEAVE CUBA.

Promises to Aid the Opponents of the New Political Party.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. HAVANA, April 8.—A demonstration in favor of Gen. Gomez and against the return of the Autonomists to politics was held here last night. Several thousand men carrying torches paraded the streets and then gathered in front of the house occupied by the Autonomists. The speakers were made, the speakers appealing to Gen. Gomez not to leave Cuba at the present time, but to wait until the island gained its full independence.

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GON. GOMEZ WONT LEAVE CUBA.

Promises to Aid the Opponents of the New Political Party.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. HAVANA, April 8.—A demonstration in favor of Gen. Gomez and against the return of the Autonomists to politics was held here last night. Several thousand men carrying torches paraded the streets and then gathered in front of the house occupied by the Autonomists. The speakers were made, the speakers appealing to Gen. Gomez not to leave Cuba at the present time, but to wait until the island gained its full independence.

GERMAN'S NOTE TO CHINA.

HERIN NOT AWARE THAT OTHER POWERS HAVE JOINED IN THE WARNING.

LONDON, April 9.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says that the German Ambassador at Peking has sent a warning note to the Chinese Government. The note demands the suppression of the Boxers. The note says that if this anti-foreign society is not suppressed a naval demonstration will be made by German ships. The Berlin authorities are not yet aware whether similar action has been taken by France, England and the United States.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ESCAPE.

Thanksgiving Service Held in the Royal Chapel at Windsor.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. COENRAGERS, April 8.—The Prince of Wales, who is visiting his father-in-law, King Christian, is still delayed by telegrams congratulating him on his escape from the would-be assassin's bullet. The King of Denmark, who is visiting his father-in-law, King Christian, is still delayed by telegrams congratulating him on his escape from the would-be assassin's